Buncombe County Health & Human Services



Aging and Veteran's Services ~ Social Work Services Public Assistance & Work Support Strategies ~ Public Health

> Amanda Stone, MSW Health and Human Services Director

To: Buncombe County Medical Providers

From: Dr. Jennifer Mullendore, Medical Director

Date: Tuesday, October 14, 2014

RE: Health alert from the Buncombe County Department of Health

Updates on Flu, EV-D68 and Pertussis

Although Ebola is on everyone's mind, I wanted to update you on current recommendations and surveillance regarding some respiratory illnesses that we are seeing or expect to be seeing soon in our community.

1. Influenza

- NC flu activity
 - o Influenza activity in NC is at expected levels (minimal activity with only sporadic cases across the state) for this time of year.
 - o **NC had its first flu death of the 2014-15 season** last week when an elementary school-aged child from the Triangle died of complications of the flu.
 - The child did have underlying medical conditions.
- Influenza immunization general info
 - o Encourage all your patients, co-workers, family and friends who are 6 months of age or older to get vaccinated against the flu.
 - o Like the 2013-14 vaccine, all of the 2014-2015 influenza vaccine is made to protect against the following three viruses:
 - an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus,
 - an A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)-like virus,
 - a B/Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus.
 - The majority of flu vaccine available in the US this season is trivalent, meaning that it protects against these 3 viruses.
 - Some of the 2014-2015 flu vaccine (the quadrivalent vaccine) also protects against an additional B virus (B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus).
- Some new recommendations for this flu season from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP):

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- Use the nasal spray vaccine (Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine; LAIV) for children 2 through 8 years of age who do <u>not</u> have an underlying medical condition that predisposes them to flu complications, <u>when the LAIV is</u> immediately available and if the child has no contraindications or precautions to that vaccine.
 - Recent studies suggest that the nasal spray flu vaccine may work better than the flu shot in younger children.
 - However, if the nasal spray vaccine is not immediately available and the flu shot is, children 2 years through 8 years old should get the flu shot.
 - Don't delay vaccination to find the nasal spray flu vaccine.
 - The LAIV should <u>not</u> be given to children aged 2 4 years who have asthma or who have had a wheezing episode noted in the medical record within the past 12 months, or for whom parents report that a health care provider stated that they had wheezing or asthma within the last 12 months. Give the flu shot to these children.
- Children aged 6 months through 8 years require 2 doses of influenza vaccine (administered ≥4 weeks apart) during their <u>first</u> season of vaccination to optimize immune response.
 - Because the strains contained in this season's flu vaccines are identical to those contained in last season's vaccines, only 1 dose is required for any child aged 6 months through 8 years who previously received ≥1 dose of 2013–14 seasonal influenza vaccine.
 - Two approaches are recommended for determination of the necessary doses for the 2014–15 season for children of these ages; both are acceptable. See figure at this link for details.

• Influenza resources for health professionals

- Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) — United States, 2014–15 Influenza Season
 - http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6332a3.htm
- o CDC's Influenza website for Health Professionals http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm

2. EV-D68

- Almost all of the confirmed cases of EV-D68 infection in the US this year continue to be among children. Many of these children had asthma or a history of wheezing.
 - We were notified this week of a confirmed case of EV-D68 in a 9 month old Buncombe County child who was hospitalized at the end of September.
- EV-D68 has been detected in specimens from 5 patients who died in the US and had samples submitted to the CDC for testing.

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- Medical providers should:
 - Consider EV-D68 as a possible cause of acute, unexplained severe respiratory illness, even if the patient does not have fever.
 - Report suspected clusters of severe respiratory illness to local and state health departments.
 - <u>Consider</u> laboratory testing of respiratory specimens for enteroviruses when the cause of respiratory illness in severely ill patients is unclear.
 - EV-D68 testing remains available through the CDC as before.
 - You must contact your local health department before sending specimens for testing.
 - follow standard, contact, and droplet infection control measures

3. Pertussis

- We continue to see pertussis in our community.
 - o Buncombe County has had 37 confirmed cases as of the end of Sept. 2014 (compared to 19 cases in all of 2013)
- Please encourage Tdap vaccination for all of your patients, especially pregnant women, children and their caregivers.
- If you suspect pertussis, please remember to test, treat, exclude from work/school/extracurriculars, and report the suspected case to your local health department.

Please refer to my prior email alerts for further details on EV-D68 and pertussis. My provider alerts can be found at http://www.buncombecounty.org/Governing/Depts/Health/HealthProviders.aspx.

Please contact your local health department's Disease Control staff (250-5109 for Buncombe County) if you have any questions regarding these infections or other communicable disease concerns.

Thanks,

Jenni

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"Health care is vital to all of us some of the time, but public health is vital to all of us all of the time." --Dr. C. Everett Koop, former US Surgeon General

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